

The Fourth District.

An article in the Louisville Journal, of the 23d inst., in reference to the returns from the Fourth Congressional District, indicates in tolerably plain terms that that sheet desires that the State Board of Examiners should give Anderson the certificate of election in defiance of the returns made to the Secretary's office and the expressed will of the voters of the district. The article shows clearly that the Journal is ready to sanction and defend the action of the Board should the certificate be given to Anderson, while the returns are against him. The Journal's argument, founded upon precedents, is as flimsy as its facts are false. The case of Wheat is analogous to the one under discussion. In that case the Board of Examiners at Frankfort did receive and act upon amended returns from the County Examiners. In Nelson the County Examiners reassembled and corrected mistakes in the summing up the vote between Wheat and Bullitt, and amended their returns, which, with amended returns from Hart, altered the result, and the State Board upon these corrections and amendments granted the certificate to Wheat, although the first returns from all the counties of the district gave Bullitt a decided majority. Precedent is therefore clearly on the side of Chrisman.

The Journal asserts that "the Democrats would in no way tolerate any such attempt at correction as has been made in Cumberland county, if the correction would operate against themselves." In answer to this, we have to remind the Journal that no Democrat, so far as we are informed, objected in 1857 to the action of the Board in receiving the corrections which secured the certificate for Wheat, nor did "Chrisman himself, Garrard, the State Treasurer, &c.," object to the reception of the amended returns from Boyle on the grounds assigned by the Journal. Col. Garrard and the others objected to the corrections in Boyle because they had information that the poll books in that county had been taken out of the clerk's office the Sunday after the election and the mistake of four votes in favor of Anderson discovered in a certain lawyer's office for the first time, when the Louisville papers published the vote of the district as a tie! They objected only on the score of "alterations and mutilations" of the poll books, and not on account of any change which might fairly be made in the result.

We have been permitted by the Secretary of State to examine all the returns and corrections in returns from the district. The corrections are in Adair, one vote in favor of Anderson, in Boyle four votes in Anderson's favor, and in Cumberland thirteen in favor of Chrisman, which results in a majority of six for the latter in the district. The Adair correction is a certificate from a Mr. Baker, bearing date the 9th inst., and stating that his vote should have been recorded for Anderson, and not for Chrisman. The Boyle correction is an amended return, bearing date the 10th inst., from the County Examiners, declaring the vote of the county to be 792 for Anderson and 302 for Chrisman. The Cumberland correction is likewise an amended return in due form from the County Examiners, declaring the true vote of the county to be for Anderson 650 and for Chrisman 280. These, together with the first returns from the other counties, constitute the whole of the official and legal information in the possession of the State Board of Examiners at this time. The true official vote of the district is as follows:

	ANDERSON.	CHRISMAN.
Adair.....	547	1096
Boyle.....	792	302
Cumberland.....	650	380
Clinton.....	312	578
Cavey.....	696	448
Green.....	482	681
Lincoln.....	935	440
Pulaski.....	1214	1375
Russell.....	479	492
Taylor.....	357	648
Wayne.....	741	831
	7205	7211
		7205

Chrisman's majority..... 6

Following a precedent set by themselves, and acting in accordance with law and honesty, if no other corrections are officially reported between this and Monday next, the State Board cannot refuse to grant Mr. Chrisman the certificate, and no honest man of the Opposition would like to have them refuse to do so. It has been rumored that the certificate has already been given to Anderson, but without truth. We have been informed by two members of the Board that the certificate has not been issued, and the matter has not been decided. It will be settled on Monday next.

The facts of the case show favorably for Chrisman in every particular. The amended report from Cumberland giving him thirteen more votes, comes from an Opposition county, and from an Opposition Board. If there is fraud in it, Chrisman and his friends are innocent of the crime. The corrections, however, in favor of Anderson come from his own county and from his own political friends, and under the suspicious circumstances alluded to in a preceding part of this article.

There is no evidence before the Board to cause them to doubt for a moment that Chrisman has a majority of the votes of the district. The majority is small, but according to law a majority of one is as good as a thousand. The duty of the Board in the premises is clear, in fact so plain that we feel that it would be discourtesy on our part to express publicly and in advance, even a surmise that they would act to the contrary. So far we have no criticisms to make upon their conduct. They have acted properly in waiting until Monday

a order that all the counties may have ample time to send corrections, and if these are fairly acted upon when the certificate is granted, we shall have nothing further to say.

SECRETARY OF STATE.—It is said that Thos. B. Monroe, jr., the well known and talented editor of the Lexington Statesman, is to be Secretary of State to Governor Magoffin. We believe this on *dit* to be reliable, and think the party will concur with us in saying that the hosts of Democracy in this State could furnish no worthier appointment. We congratulate the Governor elect upon the probability of securing so able a Secretary, and the Democracy of Frankfort upon the chance of obtaining so valuable an acquisition to their social circles. He will prove to be "the right man in the right place."

✧ We regret to learn that Hon. John P. Martin is at present very ill. We find the following paragraph in the Cincinnati Enquirer, and heartily indorse the merited compliments to Col. Martin's sound Democracy and statesmanship. We trust he may soon be restored to health:

Hon. John P. Martin, of Kentucky, arrived in our city on Thursday evening last, and is stopping at the Broadway Hotel. We regret to learn that he is seriously indisposed, but trust and believe that we may be able, ere long, to congratulate him on his permanent restoration to health. Kentucky has within her limits few better statesmen, and no more undeviating and zealous Democrat, than John P. Martin.

Vote of Tennessee.

The vote of the counties in Tennessee, except Grainger, Meigs, Tipton, and Wheatley, is:

For Harris.....	72,559
For Netherland.....	65,487

Majority for Harris..... 7,072

The counties not heard from gave Governor Harris, two years ago, a majority of 1,119.

✧ The barn of George K. Aydelott, at Aydelott's Landing, Meade county, was consumed by fire about 2 o'clock on Saturday last. The building, which was the most extensive one in the county, with all its contents of oats, hay, wheat, and implements, was a total loss, amounting to between \$4,000 and \$5,000, on which there was but \$1,000 insurance.

✧ The State of South Carolina is now taking a census, and in seventeen parishes there is a decrease of over 5,000 whites since 1855, while the blacks have largely increased. At this rate the Palmetto State will soon be Africanized.

✧ All the counties in the State have returned to the Secretary's office, except Edmonson. The vote is to be examined and the result declared by the Board on Monday next.

✧ We return thanks to Hon. Jas. B. Clay for a copy of the Congressional Globe and Appendix of the last session of Congress.

[For the Yeoman.]

The Fourth District.

MONTICELLO, Aug. 20th, 1859.

MR. EDITOR: The great political battle has been fought, and the Democracy of the Fourth District, under the lead of the gallant Chrisman, have achieved a most decided victory. We have fought a good fight, kept the faith, and the Fourth District may now henceforth and forever be considered Democratic. Taking all things into consideration, I think the Democracy of this district have greater reasons to rejoice and make merry than ever a party had before. We had to contend against Joshua F. Bell, W. C. Anderson, and last, but not least, the Danville Bank. It was a life and death struggle with Anderson and his party, and they used every effort in their power to defeat Major Chrisman. He was slandered, vilified, and lied upon unmercifully, and money was circulated more freely than it ever was before; but, notwithstanding this, the Major with his towering intellect, untiring energy, and personal popularity, together with the earnest and efficient efforts of the indomitable Democracy, outtrode the storm and came out conqueror, and more than conqueror, over the heads of all opposition. He went before the people of his district, relying on the popularity of no man nor the corruption fund of any one, but on the just and universal popularity of Democratic principles. He placed confidence in the incorruptible integrity of the sovereigns of the land, and they sustained him.

It is true the conflict was close and bloody, and every inch of ground was contested; but truth and justice will prevail, and the Democracy passed safely over Jordan, and we are now reclining under our own vine and fig tree, and "neath its luscious clusters and fragrant bloom are laughing and growing fat in the land of political Canaan. Have we not reason to rejoice with exceeding great joy?

If you hear of any steamer bound for Salt River shortly you will please notify us of the fact immediately, as we have a lot of Oppositionists we want to ship at our earliest convenience. They are becoming a great nuisance to society; they are dying daily and filling the air with their stench; and the few that have survived, thus far, we fear are so badly spoiled that salt won't save them.

It was generally believed for several days that Anderson was really elected, and we never saw or heard tell of a set of fellows cutting up such shins as the Opposition did at this place. When they first received the intelligence they sent runners to the leaders of their party throughout the county, notifying them that their presence was demanded in town immediately. They accordingly came, and all ages, sizes, and colors got on a grand big drunk, which they kept up for two days and nights without intermission. They also had a big barbecue, and ball in contemplation, but we have not heard of their making any preparations during the last week. We fear they have declined the idea.

They are now contenting themselves with cursing what they are pleased to term Chrisman's good luck. They say "he is the luckiest dog on earth, and there is no use of trying to beat him." We heard one remark, the other day, "that, taking his size into consideration, he had made the best race of any man in Kentucky, having to carry Josh Bell, Bill Anderson, the Danville Bank, the piles, and Jim Buchanan on his back." But we will conclude by giving three cheers for Chrisman and the Democracy of the Fourth District. More anon.

OCCASIONAL.

PROGRAMME

OF THE

CEREMONIES OF INAUGURATION,

ON THE 30th AUGUST, 1859.

The recent election has resulted in the choice of BERIAM MAGOFFIN as the Governor of our State for the four years succeeding the 30th of the present month. The inauguration will consequently take place on that day at this the Capital of the State.

It is the universal custom of the citizens of Frankfort, (with that warm and generous hospitality for which they are so well known and which they know so well how to use,) and of the people of the State, without distinction of party, to celebrate with appropriate ceremonies any event of such great importance to all the citizens of this Commonwealth.

On this occasion we sincerely hope that the voice of party spirit may not be heard, and that, as citizens having a common interest in the prosperity and happiness of the State, we will cordially unite in showing that respect to the distinguished individual who has been chosen by the people to preside over them as their Governor, and as his future neighbors and friends, as will give him a hearty welcome to the Capital of our State, with whose destiny he will have so much to do for the next four years.

We, therefore, as a committee selected without reference to party, respectfully invite our fellow-citizens, generally, to unite in the inaugural ceremonies.

At half-after 7 o'clock, the Committee of Reception, composed of the gentlemen who were appointed at the public meeting on the 15th inst., as follows: A. J. James, A. G. Hodges, J. P. O'Hara, L. A. Thomas, D. S. Crockett, P. Switzer, T. D. Carmel, A. W. Dudley, Isaac Wingate, Thos. Steele, Jno. A. Holton, Orlando Brown, Anthony Crockett, Alex. Julian, S. I. M. Major, Henry G. Hodges, L. T. Tolin, N. Hollister, M. B. Chinn, C. Graham, R. R. Bowling, and J. B. Gentry, will assemble at the Mansion House, and proceed in carriages, buggies, or on horseback, to the county line on the Frankfort and Lawrenceburg Turnpike, where they will receive, welcome, and escort the Governor elect to the city limits in South Frankfort, where a procession will be formed under the Superintendence of the Chief Marshal and his assistants.

Order of Procession.

The procession will be formed immediately upon the arrival of the Governor elect at the city limits of South Frankfort, in the following order:

Scott Brown, Chief Marshal,
John B. Major and Dan. W. Lindsey, Ass't Marshals,
Military Companies,
Geo. R. Vallandigham and James M. Crockett, Assistant Marshals,
The Committee of Arrangements,
The GOVERNOR ELECT, in an open barouche,
The Committee of Reception,
Lewis D. Craig and B. K. Duval, Ass't Marshals,
Citizens,
Judges of the Courts,
Civil Officers,
Ministers of the Gospel,
City Council and Officers,
Geo. B. Burnley and Gran. Williams, Ass't Marshals,
Visiting strangers.

Sam. Gray and James K. Ashmore, Ass't Marshals.
The procession, after passing across the bridge, will move down Wapping street to Wilkinson street, down Wilkinson street to Main street, up Main street to High street, down High street to Clinton street, down Clinton to Ann street, down Ann to Broadway, down Broadway to the front of the Capitol Square, where the Committee of Arrangements will conduct the Governor elect to the portico of the Capitol, where the Governor will introduce him to his fellow-citizens.

Address of the Governor elect,
Oath of Office,
Music.

From thence the Governor will be conducted by the Chief Marshal and the Committee of Arrangements to the Executive Buildings of the State Department.

Immediately after the oath of office has been administered, a national salute will be fired by the Artillery Company, under the charge of Capt. San. Goins.

The following gentlemen have been designated at the public meeting on the 15th inst., to accompany the retiring Governor on his departure in the afternoon train from the State Capital to Louisville, as an escort, on Wednesday, the 31st of August, viz: J. P. Metcalfe, T. N. Lindsey, Peter Jett, Ben. Monroe, J. W. Tate, R. W. Blackburn, R. R. Revill, W. H. Gray, G. H. Jett, Thos. M. Green, D. M. Bowen, Jno. M. Todd, B. F. Johnson, B. B. Sayre, John Rodman, A. G. Hodges, R. B. Taylor, John B. Tilford, A. J. James, Hugh Rodman, E. H. Hendrix, E. H. Watson, Llewellyn Holton, R. R. Bowling, Sam. South, Bob. Holton, A. Conery, Isaac Wingate, jr. J. W. Pruett, H. I. Todd, H. I. Morris, Lewis Carmel, Geo. B. Burnley, John M. Brown, T. B. Gray, Lewis Craig, John Bowen, J. W. Batchelor, Atwell Rennick, J. P. O'Hara.

J. W. SOUTH,
J. W. PRUETT,
J. W. VALLANDIGHAM,
JAMES M. TODD,
HUGH RODMAN,
G. W. OWEN,
W. S. DOHONEY,
W. H. KEENE,
A. KAHR,
JNO. O'CONNELL,
Committee of Arrangements.

John Young Brown's Eligibility.

Our gallant young Congressman elect has won for himself in the past campaign a reputation that is already wide spread. Many of the principal journals in the East notice the fact of his extreme youth for so distinguished a position, and discuss the question of his eligibility. Among them is the Albany Evening Journal, which opines as follows:

"One of the Democratic members of Congress just elected in Kentucky (Brown) will not be of the constitutional age to take a seat upon the second session of the ensuing Congress. It may be that he will try to do so, although the prohibition is very explicit."

The Louisville Journal very generously takes up the cudgels for Brown in the following article: "We think our Albany contemporary does us injustice to Mr. Brown, for it is understood that he will not take his seat until the second session of the Congress to which he was elected, when he will have arrived at the constitutional age." Mr. Brown told the nominating convention that he labored under the disqualification, and made no concealment of the fact during the canvass, but none of the old stagers of the party were willing to run against Jewett, whose popularity and tact as an electioneer they seem to have over-estimated, and so the honor was forced upon Brown. It will be remembered that Jewett defied the Convention, and the party managers were placed in such a position that they were compelled to rebuke his presumption, while they were personally afraid to incur his displeasure. It was to uphold the dignity of the party and to preserve its unity that Brown was regularly nominated, with the full belief that he would be defeated.

But when he was forced into the candidacy, he went to his chamber and took a seat upon the second session of the ensuing Congress. It may be that he will try to do so, although the prohibition is very explicit."

We are quite confident, from what we know of John Young Brown, that he will not present his credentials at the bar of the House of Representatives while there is a constitutional objection to a constituency electing any inhabitant of their state as a Representative, irrespective of his age, but he can not assume his official position until he has attained to the age of twenty five years; and should a protracted session of the Congress be a protracted one, Mr. Brown may be able to offer his credentials next summer."

We desire to call especial attention to the last paragraph of this extract from the Journal. It confirms the position we have always maintained, that the election of John Young Brown was perfectly valid and constitutional. We expect after this to hear no more yelping from the lesser Cerberuses of Opposition about the Democracy of the Fifth District violating the Constitution.

Bardstown Democrat.

A WOMAN COWHIDING A MAN.—Mrs. Frances Temple is pretty, energetic, and masculine. She resides in Boston when at home, and has seen some 20 summers, not one of which has left a wrinkle upon her face. Mr. Russell R. Rogers makes his bread by kneading dough in our neighboring city of Roxbury. In other words, he is a baker, has married a second wife, and has a large family of children. One of Rogers' sons married a sister of Mrs. Temple, so that the reader will perceive that the quarrel is all in the family. Mr. Rogers is not a discreet man, apparently.

Yesterday afternoon she procured a new cowhide, an extra quantity of cranberries, and a seat in a Norfolk horse car. She went to Roxbury street several times, and walked up and down Dudley street several times, until she espied her intended victim. He had just left his residence, No. 11 Lambert street, and probably was thinking of looms, when he was startled by a fire in his rear. He turned, and before him stood Frances Temple with a cowhide in her hand. It did not remain idle. Blow after blow fell upon his face, neck, and other parts of his person.

He made one attempt to grasp the instrument of punishment, but her remarks were short and emphatic, as she eluded his hands. Her words were, "No you don't" and he didn't. He turned and fled for the police station, under the City Hall. She gave chase, and by carrying more sail, the cowhide did fearful execution. He belated into the police office, and she followed him. He went round a long tail at a 2.40 gait, but she was close on his heel all the time.

Books and papers were swept to the floor, but still the race was continued, and the cowhide never stopped rising and falling, like the grand jewel of a Son of Malta in good condition. At length Deputy Marshal Hubbard entered the room and laid his hand gently upon Frances Temple's shoulder. For a moment he restrained her. Only for a moment, however. She broke away from him, and with a strong left hand, he planted it full upon Mr. Rogers' nose. The claret flew in all directions.

She attempted to follow up the advantage with a stinger from her right, but it was neatly stopped by Hubbard, much to Mr. Rogers' satisfaction. She requested Hubbard to form a ring, and give her fair play, but was denied. She was disarmed, and told her story. Mr. Rogers told his. Both parties were considered to blame for the disturbance, but Mr. Rogers declined to make a complaint.—Boston Herald.

American State Council.

GENEVA, N. Y., Aug. 23.—Quite a number of prominent American politicians have congregated here to attend the American State Council, which will meet to day. The struggle will be on the time of holding the State Convention.

Daniel Ullman, who it is said, represents the policy of Thurlow Weed, will oppose a call of the Convention.

On the same day the Republicans will hold their's in order that the latter may not be embarrassed by any union openly with the Americans. The Buffalo delegation, who favor a union, and act with the anti-Weed Republicans, advocate the holding of a Convention on the 7th of September, at Syracuse, so as to force the Republican Convention, either to recognize the Americans, or drive them into an open rupture. The chances, thus far, seem to be in favor of the calling of the Convention to meet on the 21st of September.

QUICK WORK.—On Sunday night last, five negroes belonging to Geo. Atkinson, of Henderson, ran away from his farm, near that place. On Monday morning early he had bills printed, offering \$50 for each if caught in the county, \$100 in the State, out of the county, or \$200 out of the State. Mr. S. S. Vigus, of Henderson, armed himself and went alone in pursuit, and caught all five, and sent them beyond Booneville, in Indiana. They offered no resistance, and Mr. Vigus lodged them in the jail at Booneville. Mr. Atkinson immediately handed over to him the sum of \$1,000. Pretty good haul these hard times.

Uniontown News, 20th.

TEXAS ELECTION.—The Galveston Civilian, of the 13th inst., thinks Houston is elected Governor by from 10,000 to 12,000 majority.

DIED.—In Jefferson county, Ky., August 2d, 1859, of inflammation of the brain, ELIZABETH MARGARET, daughter of Dr. Wm. L. and Fanny Harbold, aged 3 years, 6 months and 25 days.

Kentucky Reports

THE BEST VOL. OF METCALFE'S KENTUCKY, for sale by
S. C. BULL,
Any one remitting five dollars shall receive a copy free of postage.
S. C. BULL,
Book-seller, Frankfort, Ky.
Commonwealth copy.

REMOVAL.

TOBIN has removed his stock of Groceries to his new house on Lewis street, opposite C. G. Graham's Livery Stable, where he invites all his old customers and as many new ones as wish to patronize him.

He keeps constantly on hand a choice assortment of Sugar, Coffee, Molasses, Spices, Tobacco, Cigars, Liquors, and everything usually kept in a well stocked grocery establishment, which he proposes to sell as cheap as any other house in the city.
a23 w&t-wf L. TOBIN.

Condition of the City Fire Insurance

Company of New Haven, Conn., January 1st, 1859.	
Chartered Capital.....	\$ 500,000
Capital actually paid.....	\$150,000
Surplus over Capital, (including surplus value of Stocks).....	108,305
	\$258,305
ASSETS.	
Cash on hand and in Bank.....	\$ 5,899 07
1,000 shares bank stock, market value.....	3,104 83
379 shares railroad stock, dividend paid.....	97,338 00
21 shares railroad and other bonds, interest paid.....	95,710 00
829 shares stocks, dividends paid.....	19,200 00
Mortgages of real estate.....	21,550 00
Cash loaned on call and 60 and 90 days.....	25,000 00
Interest due, and other sources.....	7,016 00
All other property belonging to Company.....	500 00
	\$259,555 90
Outstanding claims.....	\$ 1,450 00
Capital.....	\$100,000 00
WELLS SOUTHWORTH, Pres't.	
LEVIE BRADLEY, Sec'y.	
a23 w&t-wf H. B. GRANT, Agent, Frankfort.	

Cotton, Sugar, and Wheat Lands in Texas for Sale.

SELECTIONS carefully made from fifteen to twenty years ago, and possession held from that time to the present without shadow of litigation about title. The lands are situated in different parts of the State, and will be sold in tracts to suit purchasers. Thoroughbred Young Cattle will be taken in exchange for any of these lands.

KOS. MORGAN, Frankfort, Ky.

a23 w&t-wf

NOTICE!

TO all the Creditors of Andrew Sample, dec'd: All persons having claims against said dec'd's estate are hereby notified to come forward before the undersigned and prove their claims on or before the October term of the Franklin Circuit Court.

E. A. W. ROBERTS, Com'r.

a23 w&t-wf

INSURANCE.

LIFE INSURANCE,

FIRE INSURANCE,

AND

MARINE INSURANCE.

IN responsible Companies. IF Give me a call. H. B. GRANT, Agent, at Auditor's Office.

a23 w&t-wf

Merchant Tailor.

JOHN W. VORHIES has just received a large assortment of
Cloths, Cassimeres, and Vesting,
selected by himself with great care, expressly for the accommodation of his customers, and is now prepared to make to order

Coats, Pants, and Vests,

of the best material and in the most fashionable style, with a good fit attached. Apply to me in South Frankfort.

Gentlemen are requested to call and examine his stock on Main street, nearly opposite the post-office.

a23 w&t-wf

Clerk of the House.

We are authorized to announce CLINTON McCLEARY, of Owenboro, as a candidate for reelection to the office of Clerk of the House of Representatives of the Kentucky Legislature.

a23 w&t-wf

Door-keeper of the House.

We are requested to announce J. P. ORR, jr., of Owen, as a candidate for Door-keeper to the next House of Representatives.

a23 w&t-wf

Assistant Clerk of the Senate.

We are authorized to announce MILTON HAMILLTON, of Boone county, as a candidate for Assistant Clerk of the State Senate.

a23 w&t-wf

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Metcalfe's "Kentucky Reports,"

Vol. 1.
Just ready and for sale by KEESON & CRUTCHER, booksellers, Frankfort, Ky. Price \$5.

Persons at a distance, including the price, will have the work forwarded to them by mail, postage paid.

a23 w&t-wf

Polytechnic School.

The next Session will open on the FIRST MONDAY IN SEPTEMBER.

Arrangements are being made to accommodate an increased number of young men as boarders.

Address, E. A. GRANT, Frankfort, Ky.

Mrs. McCurdy's Select School.

MRS. McCURDY will open her School in South Frankfort, under its previous regimen, on the 1st day of September.

Number of boarders limited and terms as heretofore.

A few day pupils will be received, but none for less than the academic year, terminating May 31st. The charges will be for the English course \$50; Music on the Piano \$30; French \$25 per annum; one half payable in advance, and one half at the expiration of four months.

An experienced and skillful European teacher will give lessons on the Piano, Harp, Organ, and Guitar.

a23 w&t-wf

Expedition to Liberia.

The Kentucky State Colonization Society will send emigrants from Kentucky to Liberia on the 25th of October, 1859. Free colored persons residing in Kentucky will receive the aid of the State appropriation to move to Liberia for settlement there, upon application to the Agent of the Society. Those persons in the State who intend sending emancipated slaves to Liberia in the fall expedition will give notice of their intention to the Agent of the Society.

Address, A. M. COWAN, Agent, Frankfort, Ky.

Rheumatism Cured.

To the readers of the Yeoman: Preserve this notice. If not afflicted yourself, you may serve suffering humanity by sending it to some one who is.

Dr. Mortimore, by personal treatment, and the use of his remedy, by Physicians and Druggists, has cured probably twenty thousand cases of this painful and paralyzing disease—comprising cases of every seeming form, from those of a recent inflammatory (acute) character, to old chronic cases of ten, twenty, and even thirty years' standing.

This disease is becoming more prevalent every year, and is seldom cured, or even alleviated, by the usual course of treatment. In its active form it often proves fatal, or if not soon arrested, becomes chronic—stiffens the joints, contracts the ligaments, muscles, and tendons, and thus renders the sufferer a cripple for life, or if ever afterwards cured, even by the use of this remedy, requires longer treatment and greater expense.

This is a vegetable internal remedy which cured the proprietor of it after long suffering, and all the usual remedies known had failed, and is safe to be used in any state of health—even by the most delicate female or child, and its success, in curing rheumatism, is attested by thousands, among whom are eminent physicians, ministers of various denominations, prominent journalists, and individuals of high standing throughout our country, such as should inspire confidence in every rational mind.

This evidence can be had on call at the office; or those at a distance, by addressing the proprietor, will receive, by mail, a circular of evidence. The remedy can be had at \$5 per bottle, or five bottles for \$20. Persons ordering at a distance can remit at the proprietor's risk by registering letter, and the medicine will be forwarded by express

THE TRI-WEEKLY YEOMAN.

[From the London Times, August 4.]
The London Times in Defense of the Italians.

There is a cessation in Italy of that vigorous enthusiasm which kept up continual plaudits so long as the French kept their succession of victories, and the Constitution immediate. "It would be too painful to believe that Italy is ungrateful." The French had become accustomed to sounds of thankfulness and sounds of joy, to transports of delight, and to the extravagant intoxication of recovered freedom. Peace has been made, and a "horrid sound of silence" comes over the scene. The French Press complains that immediately the conflict ceased the Italian gratitude seemed spent. The peace of Villafranca has stopped their cries of joy, has frozen up all their flowing sympathies, has crushed their hopes, and dissipated their illusions. "Italy delivered," say the disappointed benefactors, "differs little in mood from Italy oppressed." Yet M. de Casagrande is ready to prove that all has been done for Italy which an Emperor of the French ought to have risked and labored for. For that country she has done more for her if she does not know that she is substantially, and to every useful purpose, free. So much the worse for her if she withdraws her gratitude because France has not indulged her to the full fruition of all her hopes, and has paused before the sacrifices which the complete enfranchisement of Italy would have demanded. To have obtained Venice and the Quadrangle would have cost her blood and new battles, and an immediate war upon the Rhine, conflicts in Central Italy, insurrection in Hungary, and a change in policy which would involve the abandonment of the cause of order and the advocacy of that of revolution throughout Europe. There was no duty which impelled France to such sacrifices for such a result. Her gift of freedom, such as it is, is a free gift. Emperor Emmanuel has not the right to impose upon her what he may list her labors on the Hercules of France.

There would be much reason in these remonstrances if we could admit the assumptions on which they are based. But we do not think those Italians for whom anything has been done are ungrateful for what the French have effected for them. The French army carried out of Italy the Venetians to be grateful for having saved their fate irrevocably by cutting them off from the rest of Italy, and closing the iron hand of Austria upon them. France has up to this time earned no gratitude from Tuscans or Modeneses. But Lombardy, which has obtained what it desired, is exulting and thankful. Milan, with the exception of a few wary lovers of their money-bags, who are calculating the future cost of freedom, is gay and demonstrative; and Sardinia is ready to do almost anything to show her gratitude—even, perhaps, to that strong proof which the diplomatic agent of the Emperor of the French is now demanding. We see no proofs, or even symptoms, of Italian ingratitude. Garibaldi, who seems to be the Washington of this great struggle for freedom, is not waiting in vain for the sardonic acknowledgment of the services which the Emperor has rendered to his country. While he refuses to submit the cause of Italy to the arbitrament of diplomatists, and while he remains in arms to obtain for Central Italy what has been achieved for Lombardy, he exhorts his countrymen never "to forget the gratitude they owe to Napoleon and to the heroic French nation, whose valiant sons have died for the cause of Italy." These are not the words of coldness or ingratitude, nor is it acknowledgment grudgingly given. The fact is, not that Italy is ungrateful for the past, but that she is uncertain as to the future. Accustomed to read her destinies in the commands of foreigners, she waits, hushed in suspense, to hear what gloss the Treaty of Zurich will publish upon the text of the Convention of Villafranca. She is not ungrateful for the gift bestowed upon her, but she is full of fear lest that which she has just acquired should be taken from her by force.

The result of the French interference has been much greater than the French themselves reckon when they count up their claims of gratitude from Italy. Montebello, and Magenta, and Solferino have not only purged Lombardy of the Austrian rule, but they have freed all the rest of Italy from the immediate pressure of the Austrian power. In the present attitude of the recently belligerent powers it would be obviously impossible for Austria alone to march an army into Italy to put down any insurrection, or to put up any expelled friend of Austria. The conditions which the Austrian and the Prussian parties throughout Italy and throughout Europe have always deemed to be the conditions of anarchy have come to be the actual conditions of Italy. The will of the Italian people has been now for a considerable period the only source of action. They have feared no foreign force; they have been stronger than any domestic oppression. Everywhere throughout the Peninsula the instruments of tyranny have broken in the hands of the people. The Pope's mercenaries have been driven to sack cities and to butcher the innocent inhabitants, and they were not destroyed; but they will be restrained from repeating the offense. The Swiss troops of the King of Naples were slaughtered, not by the people, but by the Prince who hired them. The Grand Dukes of the Italian Duchies went forth in peace with all who chose to follow them. There is no force, except the force of the Italian people, which could control or interrupt a great popular insurrection. If the Italians were what Italians have been thought to be all the cities of that fair country ought at this moment to be echoing revolutionary cries and flowing with blood. The Papal authorities, the Austrian partisans, and all the priests ought, if what we have been so sedulously told were true, to be in the midst of the sentences of revolutionary tribunals. There would be much to remember. Bitter oppression had left a searing wound in many a heart, and it would not have fairly caused surprise if some excesses had marked this new period of exemption from the threat or presence of an armed force. The fair ground of surprise, however, is in that which has really happened. Mazzini's name has never been heard throughout the whole of this coast.

When the hope of a reasonable freedom dawned, all the grotesque goblins of the darkness seem to have fled away. We have heard nothing of the Red Republicans, with their secret conclaves and their secret stabs. No Republic, "one and indivisible," has started into a spasmodic existence. Every proceeding has been as reasonable, as orderly, and as little influenced by extravagance and enthusiasm, as if it had been directed by an English Parliament, and modeled upon the proceedings of an English parish vestry. Private property and personal security were never better guarded than they are at the present moment, when all central Italy is relieved from the presence of those foreign armies which have been so long maintained there under the pretext of preserving "order," preventing "anarchy," and repressing the mischievous instincts of the people. The people have been disappointed by the terms of the peace, and they are now alarmed lest they shall have to fight a hot civil war against invaders whom they had hoped to be able to welcome as deliverers. But they have not committed a single act of violence. So far as they have yet gone, they have shown a marvellous aptitude for managing their own affairs, and a wonderful power of abstaining from those crimes of revenge to which the Italian race has always been supposed particularly prone. Their conduct has been exemplary even beyond the power of calumny to question it, for doubt not that if there had been one questionable act, one instance of severity capable of a double version, we should have heard of it. The old Priest party and the Austrian would, if they could have found any credible materials, have filled all Europe with their outrages.

These facts should weigh with Napoleon III. He has worked hard to earn Italian gratitude; he now has the opportunity of reviving Italian confidence at the cheap rate of doing nothing. Venice is gone. Austria has in the fortresses retained her power of future re-conquest. These things cannot be helped. Italy must be content to work out her nationality with this thorn in her flesh. All that Europe can ask for her is that France and Austria shall let her alone. She is behaving admirably. The cause of "order" loses nothing in the hands of her popular Assemblies. Louis Napoleon's old "principle"—the sovereignty of the people—is working far better than in its ordinary development among non-Anglo-Saxon races. If he would do a wise and magnanimous thing he will instruct M. de Bour-

guenay to accept this status quo—to leave the Italians to themselves, so far as that article in the treaty of Villafranca, which gives Venice to Austria, will permit. If he desire their gratitude, they will be more grateful to him for letting them work out their own liberation than even for liberating them. All nationalities are jealous of interference; and nationalities hate the foreigner who appears among them in power; and they hate him almost as much when he helps as when he oppresses.

[From the St. Louis Republican.]
Arrival of the Overland Mail.

The California overland mail reached this city last evening, bringing San Francisco dates to the 23d ult.

LOS ANGELES, CA., July 30, 1859.
I take the opportunity of forwarding to the Republican the extra of the Los Angeles Star, in which you will see a description of the outbreak of the Mojave Indians at Beale's crossing of the Colorado, near Fort Mojave.

An express has just arrived, and gives a sad account of the soldiers; many are barefooted and unable to scout after those savages. The citizens of Los Angeles are deeply interested in the success and good management of Maj. Armistead, who is commander at Fort Mojave. W. R. H.

The extra of the Los Angeles Star referred to by our correspondent is as follows:

An express arrived last night from Major Armistead, at Beale's crossing of the Colorado, to Capt. Hancock, Q. M. S. A., at present residing here, conveying intelligence that the Mojave Indians in the vicinity of his camp had become troublesome.

It appears that Maj. Armistead had orders from Gen. Clarke to demand the hostages who had lately escaped from Fort Yuma; that he had had a talk with the Indians on the subject, and was determined to arrest the runaways, or chastise the whole tribe.

In the meantime, an agent of the mail company (Stockton and Kansas City) was collecting his animals, and had them near the military post, the Indians, fearing the execution of the punishment justly their due, run off these animals, 16 in number, and made their escape.

Major Armistead, when the express left, was preparing to cross the river with his command, and march down on the California side, to attack the villages, and, if the Indians were found, then burn the huts and destroy the crops. He is determined to inflict such chastisement on them as shall keep the remnant of them quiet for all time respecting these matters.

FROM OREGON.—Portland (Oregon) dates are to the 23d July. The Oregonian gives returns from all the counties in Oregon, which foot up for Logan 5,291, St. 5,300; Stout's majority 9.

The Daily Advertiser has an interesting news from Walla Walla. News had reached Walla Walla that a large body of Frazier river miners had arrived at Colville, and were scattering off into the mountains north, in the pursuit of gold. New gold discoveries had been made up in the gulches of the mountains, and miners were averaging from one-half to one ounce per day to the man. Great encouragement is felt there respecting these mines.

Recent developments show conclusively the existence of gold in paying quantities near the Bitter Root valley.

WASHINGTON TERRITORY.—The official returns of the election for delegate to Congress give Stephens, Dem., 420 majority over Wallace, Rep.

Cholson arrived at Olympia on the 13th, and took the oath of office on Thursday, the 14th inst., administered by the Hon. O. B. McFadden, Chief Justice.

THE NEVADA TERRITORY ELECTION.—It seems that the indefatigable Judge James Madison Crane has after all been elected delegate to Congress from Nevada Territory. A dispatch from Genoa yesterday says:

"The delegates appointed by convention to canvass the vote for delegate to Congress have just reported that the whole number of votes cast is 817—for Crane, 439; for Dodge, 378. Crane's majority 61. The election will probably be contested."

PLUG UGLYISM IN BALTIMORE.—The primary elections of the American party in several of the wards have been characterized by so much rowdiness, and such bad nominations were made, that the Patriot, the organ of the party, says: "There is no question but that much dissatisfaction exists in regard to the proceedings at the primary meetings of two or three of the wards in our city. There have been enacted scenes of unfairness and lawlessness that meet with the decided disapprobation of an overwhelming majority of the American party, and men have been nominated who should receive an inglorious defeat. We, therefore, admonish these parties in advance, that Americans, Whigs, and Conservatives, will never cast their vote for those who are utterly unfit for the places for which they have been designated. We call upon their friends, and the individuals themselves, at once to withdraw from the canvass, or a movement must and will take place in their wards that will consign them to the obscurity which is their proper position."

WOMEN PAINTING AT SARATOGA.—The ladies paint this season; it is all the rage. Not the old, faded, those whose beauty is on the wane, but the young also; not rouge laid on with delicate fingers, and with tints hardly discernible to the eye, but laid on with a heavy hand, and with an open countenance is worthy to be a better cause. In the night the complexion is really dazzling, and the face wears a hue almost angelic in brilliancy. But in the morning, bah! the face looks bloated, and resembles a white enameled side of leather, cracked by the cold weather. If this habit was omitted, and the dresses outside were longer than the under dresses, or if the latter were of better material, if they must be seen, or worn more comely, the crowds at this place would be more worthy of inspection. It is the universal remark that there are more commonly dressed women at Saratoga than in any other season, and this, too, is my judgment. On this account the balls are not attractive.—Saratoga Cor., Boston Journal.

A GOOD SETTER.—Heywood, the photographer, is proprietor of a piece of dog-flesh of unusual quality. One morning last week he was absent, and created some little alarm, it being feared that some cur had caused him to see the last of his dog-days. But our artist friend was soon made glad by the appearance of a philanthropic acquaintance leading his dogship into his rooms. He stated that he found him sitting on Washington street, apparently roused to the spot, with head erect, pointing pertinaciously opposite. Suspecting there must be game in the vicinity, he made anxious search, and in a few moments discovered, on a line with the setter's snout, the sign of A. Patridge.—Boston Herald.

YELLOW FEVER IN TEXAS.—A Galveston correspondent of the New York Express says:

A letter received from Brownsville, on the Rio Grande, of the 3d inst., reports the yellow fever epidemic in that region, and two hundred and fifty deaths in Brownsville and vicinity from it. Our city, though very hot and dusty, remains remarkably healthy; but we cannot tell what a day may bring forth. All I can say to my unacquainted friends North is, keep away from here till some time in the month of December if you wish to escape the clutch of "Yellow Jack," as the dread fever is familiarly termed here.

With regret we announce that Messrs. Hewson & Holmes, Stock Brokers, have become embarrassed in such a manner as to render a suspension unavoidable. The particular or immediate cause of their misfortune is not known, but it is generally thought to have been in consequence of transaction outside of, and unconnected with, their business. They are entirely protected by their own paper, and hope to be able soon to resume in full. Their firm liabilities here are said to be very trifling.—Cin. Com.

Our young friend, J. B. Drury, has received from Thos. R. Doherty, United States Marshal for the District of Kentucky, the appointment of Deputy Marshal of the county of Union, to take the census in the year 1860.—Uniontown News.

No Hope for the Opposition.

Since the recent elections, the Opposition have been speculating in regard to the election of a President by the House of Representatives, in the event of a failure on the part of the people.

As some misapprehension exists on this subject, we present the clauses of the Constitution relating to such elections, and the strength of each party, as shown by the elections that have taken place. Art. 12 of the Constitution, in regard to choosing the President by the House of Representatives, provides: "But, in choosing a President, the votes shall be taken by States, the representation for each State having one vote; a quorum for this purpose shall consist of a member or members from two thirds of the States, and a majority of all the States shall be necessary to a choice."

There are 33 States; necessary to a choice, 17. Elections have been held in 28 States, with the following result:

Democrats—Alabama, Arkansas, California, Delaware, Florida, Illinois, Missouri, South Carolina, Virginia, Texas, Oregon;—Iowa, Indiana, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Ohio, Vermont, Wisconsin—13.

Opposition—Tennessee—1.

Tied—Michigan, North Carolina, Kentucky—3.

Of the five States yet to elect, in the last election, the Democrats carried Minnesota, Mississippi, Georgia, and Louisiana, four—and Maryland was tied.

If the delegation from these States stand in the next as in the last Congress, the Democrats will have fifteen, Republicans thirteen, Opposition one, and four States tied. So that by no union or combination between the Republicans and Opposition can they elect a President by the House of Representatives, unless they carry three out of the five States yet to elect.

The same article of the Constitution further provides: "And if the House of Representatives shall not choose a President, whenever the right of choice shall devolve upon them, before the fourth day of March next following, then the Vice President shall act as President, as in the case of the death or other constitutional disability of the President." Let us now see the failure of the people to choose the Vice President, the Senate chooses, and "a majority of the whole number of Senators shall be necessary to a choice."

The next Senate will consist of sixty-six members; necessary to a choice, 34. The Democrats have 38, Republicans 24, Americans 2; Texas and Oregon one each to elect. So that, unless the Republicans and Opposition carry three of the States of Minnesota, Mississippi, Georgia, Louisiana, and Maryland, they will be powerless in the House of Representatives in choosing a President. The Democrats not having sufficient strength to choose their candidate, in such a contingency, the Vice President—to be elected by a Democratic Senate—will be the President.

Washington States, 20th.

THE PAPAL STATES.—On the 30th of July, at a funeral service celebrated at Rome, in honor of the victims of the war, the following address was circulated among the troops of the French garrison who were present. A copy was also placed in the catalogue, in the midst of a heap of flowers and bouquets:

"TO THE FRENCH SOLDIERS: On this day, when you are doing honor to the memory of your valiant comrades fallen on the plains of Lombardy for the holy cause of our independence, we unite with you, young men, devoted to your eternal gratitude. Here, where we are not permitted to express our free thoughts, or to pray publicly for our fellow citizens who have died by the side of your comrades, it is very sweet to be able to join our prayers to yours, and to shed a tear on the tomb of your brothers in arms. We had hoped to celebrate fresh victories with you, and to commemorate together the complete enfranchisement of Italy; but when, by the noble object which your magnanimous Emperor proposed to himself, we were not attained, the generous blood of France, which has mingled with the blood of Italy, will not have been shed in vain. Sooner or later, the natural alliance of the Latin nations, which has been recognized by the Emperor, and cemented by that noble blood, will certainly bring about the complete independence of Italy."

THE ROMANS.

The editor of the Journal can't agree that Christman should have a certificate of election. Anderson must have it. The returns at Frankfort show a majority of ten for Christman. The corrected certificate from Cumberland county shows that, and it is made by the county examiners that all belong to the Opposition. The case is a plain one, and a refusal to give Christman his certificate would be disgraceful.

The case is similar to that in the race between Bullitt and Wheat. Let us see what the result is. Wheat's certificate, and say if the cases are not exactly similar. The examiners recognized the corrected returns from Nelson, and noticed those from Marion, which they did not take into the account, because they had not been sent. To refuse a certificate for a palpable mistake in counting up the votes, made by the county examiners, and corrected by them, is too bare-faced to be tolerated.

All the pretenses of frauds in other counties is a mere disguise to justify an outrage on the right of Mr. Christman to a certificate. It is just like the usual alarm raised by the Opposition about frauds that they can't find when they come to look for them. Christman got the votes; the returns show it, and he ought to have the certificate.—Lou. Dem.

From New York.

NEW YORK, Aug. 23.—The Fifth Avenue Hotel, the largest establishment of the kind in the country, was opened to-day under the proprietorship of Paron Stevens. The house was thronged all day with visitors, who testified their admiration of the thorough and systematic arrangement of the building in all its parts.

The American Telegraph Company have an office in the basement of the Hotel, connecting it by wires with all parts of the country, as well as with the other prominent hotels in the city. One of the most novel features of the House is the vertical railway for the convenience of the guests from the ground to the upper floor.

The American Telegraph Company have obtained permission from the Secretary of War to open a marine telegraph station at Fort Lafayette in the narrows, and will proceed immediately to lay a cable from that point to Fort Hamilton, where it will connect with the Brooklyn line, which is being laid by the Government. This line will give the company unequalled facilities for reporting marine news, night and day, as it will also connect with the line already constructed from Sandy Hook.

Washington Items.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 23.—A private dispatch from Carlisle, Indiana, announces the death of Hon. John W. Davis, of that State, formerly Speaker of the United States House of Representatives.

The President has recognized Henry Schondorff as the Consul of the Prince of Reuss of the elder branch, and of the Prince of Reuss of the junior branch, to reside at New York.

He has also recognized C. F. Stewart as Consul of Belgium, to reside at Charleston, S. C.

The President has appointed Wm. T. Wright, of Maryland, as Consul at Santo.

Professor Dimitry, the new Minister to Central America, will leave, about the 1st of September, for Costa Rica.

Gen. Cass will entertain at dinner to-day, Minister Mata and M. Lerdo. Other kind attentions have been extended to these distinguished Mexicans, by gentlemen connected with the Executive department of our Government.

We have heard Mr. V. B. Carter, of the Lebanon Demos, a candidate for the position of Doorkeeper of the House, at the next session. Mr. Carter is a sound, consistent Democrat, and during the late canvass, has done the party much service in the Fifth District. If he will accept the position, we know of no one more deserving, or likely to be more acceptable to the party.

Lou. Dem.

MERCHANT TAILOR.—We call the attention of our readers, particularly the young men, to the card of M. B. Swain, Louisville. He keeps on hand a full supply of the latest styles cloths, cassimeres, vestings, &c., and will make them up on the shortest notice. Persons at a distance, by leaving their measures with Mr. S., can at any time order any clothing they want, and may be sure of getting the garments made of the best material, and to fit as well as if they were there in person. We know of several cases where Mr. S. has made clothing for persons at a distance from Louisville, and they gave the most perfect satisfaction. He is a clever, prompt, and accommodating gentleman, and we cheerfully recommend him to our friends everywhere.

SUMMER CLOTHING.—To those who wish to add to their stock of summer wear, we recommend the establishment of Schloss & Getz, corner of Main and St. Clair streets, where can be found every variety of fashionable clothing, cravats, handkerchiefs, shirts, drawers, &c., made expressly for this market at their manufactory in Cincinnati, and sold as cheap as they can be purchased anywhere.

Sad Calamity.—Death of the Rev. John A. McClung.

The community will be startled, no doubt, at the announcement that the Rev. John A. McClung is no more, but the sad intelligence is too true. Information was received here last week, which led his friends to fear that he had been drowned in the Niagara river, a few miles above the falls, whether he had gone to seek repose and quiet some three weeks ago, and on seeing his worst fears confirmed, he had dispatched announcing that he was certainly dead, and that his body had been found near the spot at which he was supposed to have gone in that river to bathe.

He left this city, as we learn, about 3 weeks ago, intending to visit a daughter at Indianapolis, but after arriving at Cincinnati, he changed his determination, and wrote to his family informing them that he would go North, and it is possible that he had been there for a short time near the city of Cleveland, where he could have an opportunity to recuperate his shattered health. A note was received from him after his arrival at Cleveland, but no further information was heard until a few days after a letter came to this city from a hotel keeper at Tonawanda, N. Y., stating that a man bearing his name had stopped there, and had the same night suddenly disappeared leaving his baggage at the hotel.

His clothes were a few days after found on the banks of the river at a bathing place a short distance below the village of Tonawanda, and it had been accidentally drowned whilst taking a bath in the river as was known to be his daily habit. Search was immediately instituted for the body, and, as we have before stated, was recovered on Saturday last. This is indeed a terrible calamity, and will be deeply felt and deplored by not only his immediate family and friends, but by all who knew him. John A. McClung was a good man in every sense in which that term can be used, and probably no man was more beloved both as a pastor and citizen by the entire community, than he was. His Church will feel the loss deeply, and 'twill indeed be a long, long time until tears will cease to be shed, that he has been lost from among us.—Maysville Eagle.

THE CORPORATIONS AND DIGNITARIES of the State having presented to the King of Portugal addresses of condolence on the occasion of the Queen's death, the King addressed the following letter to the Duke of Terceira, President of the Council:

MY DEAR DUKE: There are few consolations for grief such as that which now afflicts me. It is indeed a hard trial to which Providence has been pleased to subject me. It is sad to have known the greatest of misfortunes at the age of ambition and of the illusions that usually accompany youth. I am resigned to my lot, and I will fulfill my duties for what my lot is, and not for what it might have been. To do this I need only the example of the consort I have lost before I had scarcely begun to appreciate the treasure it was my happiness to possess; it was a heart for this world and a soul for Heaven! In the four years of my reign my people and myself have been fellow-sufferers; conscience tells me never to forget where I have found the consolation I find it only in religion, which commands me to believe and to hope, and in the tears of the Portuguese nation, which flow with my own. Please to transmit the expression of my profound gratitude to the corporations and persons who, in the days of mourning we have passed through, remember that in their midst is one who suffers, and suffers much. Believe me, the sentiments of affection and consideration with which I am sincerely penetrated toward you.

D. PEDRO.

EX-PRESIDENT PIERCE.—Col. Fuller, in his Sparks from a Locomotive, thus speaks of Ex-President Pierce:

But of all the strangers of distinction in Rome, none is more courted or more respected than our much abused Ex-President, Franklin Pierce. Modest, affable, and courteous, everybody is seeking his society with as much eagerness as he avoids publicity. He refuses all invitations, except to be to join a few Americans; and then, for instance at a "codfish dinner" at Harry Stone's—we find him the most entertaining and the most agreeable of companions. He will leave soon, for England, which he has never visited, where he will find it difficult to avoid all the honors that await him. I see some of the American papers are urging General Pierce's name as a candidate for the next Presidential term, but it is utterly useless. Nothing can induce him to accept a second nomination, nor a public office of any grade. Notwithstanding my own official record, one of the first to roll into the sea, I cannot forbear saying, in all sincerity and truth, that I would sum up his biography in these brief words: He was a brave general, a patriotic President, and an honest man. His enemies found it easy to abuse, but impossible to impeach him.

The Fourth District.

The article in the Journal yesterday plainly indicated that the certificate of election would be given to Anderson in defiance of the decision of the people to the contrary. The organ excuses and defends in anticipation of the already arranged action of the Board of Commissioners. A more shameful piece of political villany has rarely been perpetrated in Kentucky, and how Mr. Anderson can accept a seat in Congress under such circumstances, and then hold up his head among honorable men, is more than we can conceive. Col. Christman is fairly and honorably elected, and entitled to the place, and it will be his duty to contest Mr. Anderson's seat.

Lou. Cour.

Flora Temple and Princess.

Boston, Aug. 23.—A trot between Flora Temple and Princess, for a purse of \$1,000—mile heats, best three in five—came off this afternoon. Flora won three straight heats, making time as follows—1st, 2:23; 2d, 2:26; 3d, 2:34.

Opposition Meeting in Virginia.

Richmond, Aug. 23.—A large meeting of the Opposition was held here last night. Resolutions were passed expressing preference for J. M. Botts for President, and recommending the holding of a State Convention during the fall.

Vesper Gas.

WE are the Agents for the VESPER GAS, and are prepared to supply customers with Lamps and Coal Oil at manufacturers' prices. The public are invited to call at our store, and examine the Lamps. W. H. KEENE & CO.

THE VESPER GAS

OR
AIR LIGHT,
The Cheapest, most Brilliant, and most Convenient Artificial Light in the World!

THE Vesper Gas Light has won for itself a reputation for elegance, economy, safety, and simplicity for the most perfect combustion of a most intense flame and fixtures precisely resemble in form those of coal gas; but in brilliancy and purity of light, it possesses a decided advantage over even coal and kerosene gas. It requires no chimney, and is of no need of daily trimming of wick; and the construction of the fixture is so simple that it is not liable to get out of order, and a child can manage it readily. The gas burned in the Vesper fixtures is generated from pure coal oil, without any admixture of alcohol or other foreign ingredient. It is entirely free from odor while burning, as, by a simple connection, the vapor of the oil is mixed with the atmosphere, and is so perfectly consumed, that a most intense light. The light has been pronounced by those who have had it in constant use for months, as most pleasant to the eye while reading or sewing, being no flicker or unsteadiness in the flame. The Vesper Gas Light is portable, and can be used in town or country—in fact, wherever artificial light is required. The fixtures themselves are adapted in styles to suit all tastes, from the plain single-light burner to the most costly chandelier. Each chandelier is perfect in its construction, and is made of the best materials. The gas is generated in the burner, and all fixtures, from the cheap single-light burner to the costly chandelier, are miniature gas-works in themselves. They are sold at prices which will exceed the cost of the ordinary gas fixtures of similar style and ornamentation. A price list will be sent to any address on application.

MERCHANTS

visiting Louisville should not fail to procure the Vesper Gas Fixtures for their stores.

Churches, Hotels, Public Halls, and Private Residences

throughout the State can now be fitted up with these elegant and convenient chandeliers, and other beautiful gas fixtures, which add so much to the appearance of such places and to the comfort of the household, and which heretofore could be used only in those favored districts embraced within the coal-gas limits of large cities.

A limited space of an advertisement precludes the insertion here of the numerous testimonials of approval we have received from all quarters. Suffice it to say, scientific men and others who have examined and thoroughly tested the merits of the Vesper Gas Light, pronounce it the best and cheapest artificial light now known.

The proprietor respectfully requests responsible merchants in every town and county in the State to correspond with him, believing they will find it to their advantage in introducing this unequalled light to their customers.

Vesper Fixtures and Coal Oil prepared expressly for his burner kept constantly on hand, and for sale wholesale and retail.

No. 6 Masonic Temple, Louisville, Ky.
mar26 w&t-wtf

A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF FANCY ARTICLES, CAN BE OBTAINED AT

DR. MILLS' DRUGSTORE, POMADES FOR THE HAIR

Of every style and price at

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The largest variety in Frankfort, at

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Consisting of Tooth Soaps, Tooth Paste, Tooth Powder, etc., at

Dr. MILLS' Drug Store.

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For Cloth, Velvet and Bonnet purposes, at

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OF EVERY PRICE, of all shapes, colors, sizes and perfumes

Dr. MILLS' Drug Store.

FINE TOILET BOTTLES,

Beautiful styles of Bohemian, at

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For sale in any quantity, either in bottles suitable for the toilet, or otherwise, at

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The genuine Lubin's as well as a variety of other's make, in new styles, and at all prices, at

Dr. MILLS' Drug Store.

EVERYTHING

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